

PELAGIC SEALING.

Industry is Carried On.

Slaughter on Scientific Principles-On the Track of the Seal Herds-How the Animals Are Murdered-Frightful Risks Which the Hunters Take.



F THE TEMPORARY agreement for protecting the seals of Alaska, known as the "modus newed the whole piratical fleet of sealers will enter Bering sea next Pribylov herd, destroying the sealing industry in those waters forever.

To make this understood it is only necessary to explain the astonshingly scientific system of slaughter adopted by the pelagic sealers. Suppose that there were a hingle great herd of 1,000,000 valuable furbearing beasts which traveled continually over kite-shaped track many thousands of miles n circuit on the great plains of the west. Imagine that these animals devoted eight months in every year to traversing this route, hever varying from it, so that their entire company was always sure to be at a given point on the road at a certain date though helder road at a certain date, though halting ther in an isolated spot for four months annually to breed and rear their young. How long would it be before the greedy hunters would have wiped them all out? If the latter were permitted to surround them at their breeding place a single season would suffice for their extermination.

THE ANNUAL JOURNEY.

That is precisely the situation of the seals. The herd-there is only one-leaves the Pribyov Islands about November 10 each year to end the winter in warmer waters. Passing of Bering sea the animals swim in a southeasterly direction toward Santa Barbara, about 400 es south of San Francisco, on the Pacific coast. There they turn and go northward-hearly a million strong-hugging the coast, past Oregon and Washington and along the southern shore of Alaska into Bering sea, reaching the Pribylov Islands year finds them at the same stage of the herd is experienced by the hunters, who pursue the poor beasts relentlessly month after month, killing, killing, killing, until they get to the exclusion of the pelagic scalers from Bering sea itself, where they are anxious to go and wipe out the whole breeding herd while it is assembled on two small islands, thus making an end of the species at once and "for good." PELAGIC SEALING.

Before explaining in detail the remarkably Alaskan. effective method by which this result would be accomplished some very interesting points may be mentioned respecting the extraordinary business of pelagic sealing. For the pursuit of this industry small schooners of from forty to sixty tons are equipped. Each such vessel starts out on a voyage with three or four months' provisions, a quantity of salt, a supply of repeating rifles and fifteen or twenty men. Usually the crew includes a few Indians from Vancouver's Island and Neeah bay. Washington. The schooner sails out into the path of the herd of seals. She has no trouble in discovering when the right point is reached by the popping up on all sides in the water of the animals' heads. Then she lies to, unless the matter of the sanimals' heads. Then she lies to, unless the matter of the sanimals' heads. Then she lies to, unless the matter of the sanimals and lowers into the sea a state and Great Britain in the international agreement which constitutes the may be mentioned respecting the extraordi-

case of a fog or storm. Having taken their positions, they wait for the chance of a seal's head popping up within range. The animals, eling, only appear on the surface at the intervals necessary for breathing, take a quick and cautious look around and imme-diately dive again to swim and fish. They do all their swimming and fishing under water. HOW THEY ARE SHOT.

When the hunter sees a head pop up, if he is quick enough, he may have time to aim and are before the seal has taken an instantaneous boat and seal are tossing about in the lumpy

No matter whether it is hit or not the seal disappears instantly. If killed outright it above that it will be visible through the choppy waves, which show not a bubble for a guide. A dead seal will sink from six to ten feet while a skiff is rowed fifty yards. There is more skill in finding the prey after it is hit than in shooting it. Supposing that the seal is slightly or mortally wounded it dives and swims away, in most cases to perish later. If merely stunned, it flounders about on the surface and is easily taken; but that seldom occurs From this brief description some notion can be formed of the enormous waste of life in this kind of hunting, which, according to the testimony of the sealers themselves, destroys fiftee animals for every one secured

HEADING OFF THE HERD. After a few days the herd thus intercepted by the schooner will have passed by. This is of seals are seen popping up in the water. Have the unfortunate beasts at length made their escape from this predatory vessel? By no means. She simply spreads her canvas to the breeze, sails 60 or 100 miles, overhauls the animals and proceeds as before. So it continues week after week month after month, until they have been pursued to Bering sea, into which some bold poachers follow them, lying off the Pribylov Islands in the fog which hardly ever lifts and shooting the breeding mothers When the skins have been fetched aboard they are rubbed with plenty of salt to preserve them. Enough of the fat is left upon them to hold the sait. This fat has an extraordinarily offensive odor. The smell is not only disagree that venture out into the ocean. In 1885 there were seven vessels engaged in the sealing industry on the northwest coast. There were twenty-two in 1887, thirty-three in 1889, forty-five in 1890, and one hundred and ten last summer. This year there will be about 125 sehecoars in the business. All of these

craft and more than 2,000 Canadian, American Japanese and Indian hunters are devoted to the indiscriminate slaughter of this herd of valuable creatures, which are today almost 90 per cent females. They are at this writing Methods by Which a Remarkable passing up the coast by Vancouver's Island. Of those which are now being killed 80 per cent are heavy with unborn young.

ON THE BREEDING ISLANDS. By July 10 the entire herd will be on the two RIFLES AND SPEARS. their young. The pups are all born by July 20, and up to November 10 the mother seals are constantly going out to the ocean fishing banks for food. They nurse their offspring at inter-vals of from one to four days, and travel in search of fish 50 to 300 miles away from the slands. The fleet, entering Bering sea in July, would draw a cordon around the islands, practically annihilate all the mothers before the helpless young are wenned in November, and leave the infant seals to starve by myriads on the rocks. While not literally exterminating the species the result of this, it is argued, would be to destroy the scaling industry ever. True, the pelagic sealers would ruin their own business, but they belong to a class of people who care only for today and do not look forward to the morrow.

IF LORD SALISBURY COULD SEE one of these Canadian scalers thrust his gaff-July and wipe out in hook into the carcass of a nursing female seal one season the entire and drag the body over the gunwale into the boat: if, as this ruthless destroyer cuts the hide from the animal, he could watch the milk spurt on which a poor little family of baby scals depend for sustenance, how quickly would he cry shame upon such beastly, barbarous butchery! How long would it be before he signed an agreement with the United States for the protection of the persecuted creatures?

THE WORK OF THE INDIAN HUNTERS. The Indian hunters carried by the sailing essels take an important part in the chase. They are turned loose on days when calm weather has succeed a storm. At such times the seals, which have been so tossed about in the water as to have had no sleep for a con-siderable period, indulge in the luxury of sound naps on the ocean billows, lying on their backs at the surface with only their noses and "heels" showing. Thus rocked in the cradle of the deep they peacefully repose, doubtlessly enjoying pleasant dreams, while the savage in his canoe approaches silently from the leeward. When within striking distance the hunter drives a toggle-headed spear into the unconscious animal, drags the prey up to the boat and knocks it on the head. This method of slaughter, though not less indis-criminate than that adopted by the white men, has the advantage that no seal that is struck is

ONLY THE PRIBYLOV SEALS. The pelagic sealers have asserted that the breed of seals hunted off the Straits of Fuca and Vancouver's Island is not the same as that seals frequent more or less the Russian seal islands on the other side of Bering sea, seals from the latter, known as the Commander Islands, sometimes joining the Pribylov herd.
As a matter of fact, every seal which journeys sea, reaching the Pribylov Islands, sometimes joining the Pribylov herd.

As a matter of fact, every seal which journeys through the eastern waters of the north Pacific was born and bred on the Pribylov Islands.

Never within historic times have the animals composing the Pribylov herd thanks one delight in life, and it does not cost through the eastern waters of the north Pacific was born and bred on the Pribylov Islands.

Never within historic times have the animals comedian disappears from the haunts of men actors, and wears out his old clothes. breed anywhere else than on these islands, which they doubtless selected because they were uninhabited, not being discovered until 1786, while the mainland and the islands of the Aleutian chain were back into Bering sea again and are safe for awhile. No present project for putting a stop to this is entertained. The "modus vivendi" and the seizures of vessels have merely related to the exclusion of the pelagic sealers from Russian seal was ever taken on the Pribylov Islands, or vice versa, is proved by the records of market sales of the skins in London. The Russian pelts are readily distinguishable from the Alaskan, being much lighter in color. Presumably the warmer water about the Com-mander Islands, the temperature being about ten degrees higher, has made the difference in the course of generations. The Russian skins are only worth about half as much as the

THE COMMANDER ISLANDS SPAIS. The herd which breeds upon the Commander

maintains' heads. Then she lies to, unless the weather is too rough, and lowers into the sea a number of small dories.

Each boat is occupied by two men. One of them sits in the bow, with a Winchester rifle or fowling piece loaded with buckshot across his lap, while the other rows. The effort is to extend from the vessel a line of from seven to ten dories, which shall be within hail of each other, so that they can find their way back in case of a fog or storm. Having taken their report of United States and Great Britain in the international agreement which constitutes the only hope for the preservation of these useful creatures. If a ten-mile or thirty-mile zone of protection can be established, there is no reason why a zone of 300 or 500 miles should not be maintained. Such an agreement once made, the scals would be saved. Some notion of the rapidity with which they are being exterminated can be got from the report of United States and Great Britain in the international agreement which constitutes the only hope for the preservation of these useful creatures. If a ten-mile or thirty-mile zone of protection can be established, there is no reason why a zone of 300 or 500 miles should not be maintained. Such an agreement once made, the scals would be saved. report of United States Commissioner Elliott, who in 1874 counted 3,000,000 seals on the Pribylov Islands. In 1890 he found there only 959,000 old and young. In 1874 there were 1,200,000 "bachelor seals"—males under six years old, which are not allowed by the bulls to come upon the breeding rocks. A liberal estimate in 1890 placed the number of bachelors at

is as dangerous and exposed a calling as human ingenuity has ever devised. In the north Pasurvey of him and dived. Usually, when the animal comes up close alongside the boat, its fright is so great that it disappears too sud-out a moment's warning, not to rise again, denly tor a shot, but if it pops up at a distance of fifty or one hundred yards perhaps it may pause for two or three seconds and afford an opportunity to the marksman. At best the aim and a bag of hard tack, and pull out to bortunity to the base of a both at and seal are tossing about in the lumpy ter. windward into the ocean waste, so as to be just in sight of the vessel or within halling distance of a boat between themselves and the vessel, taking their chances of getting back safely. Very often they are lost. Death in its most frightful form-from thirst-is the fate always to be looked forward to as more disappears instantly. If kinet outlight it sinks, but if the marksman by keeping his eye on the spot where the carcass went under can so direct the boat as to get there quickly enough he may be able to see the body of the animal going down in the crystalciear water. In that case he whips out his gaff pole and fishes it up. To succeed in this, however, he must arrive in time at the exact point where the game sank, since it is only from just above that it will be visible through the choppy always to be looked forward to as more than possible by the pelagic scaler. The fog suddenly descends like a curtain, damp and impenetrable to the strained vision: at the answering hall comes not. It is the old story, so off repeated. Two human beings adrift in a skiff, lost in a desert of stormy waters. No hope that is worth mentioning exists for them. What use to row when all is blindness and there is no guide to steer by.

ACTORS OF WEALTH

Thespians Who Have a Goodly Pile of This World's Goods.

MAKING AND SPENDING. No Millionaires in the Profession of Acting. but a Number of Well-to-Do Comedians

But One Wealthy Tragedian-Joseph Jef-

ferson and Joseph Murphy Both Rich. Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

> NEW YORK, April 2, 1892. VERY PROFESSION known to us today has its millionaires-except the profession of acting. There are millionaire lawyers in plenty; there are half a dozen millionaire doctors, without going away from Gotham to name them; there are millionaire editors, strange as it may seem, and, if

politics be a profession the millionaires who manipulate party wires are numerous enough, in all conscience. But there is no actor strutting his fretful hour who can count a million dollars as his own. There islands in Bering sea, breeding and nursing is no manager, fixed or transitory, who can quite o'ertop the million mark. In all the list, is the sensational star in the list represented by the late Frank Frayne, by young 'Nick' Wood and others equally familiar. Wallack owns a big stock farm and is steadily earning from \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year. history of theatricals, here or in any other land, no millionaire player has ever appeared. The fact may or may not have significance; it is certainly not capable of successful denial. Yet there are plenty of rich men and women on the stage, and this country contains all save a very few of them.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY has produced the majority of these lucky ones Thirty years ago there were scarce half a dozen actors who were able to reckon their wealth at \$100,000 or over. There are at the lowest calculation a hundred actors and actresses who are worth more than that today. One of the very rich ones, whose head has silvered as his purse grew golden, whose genial wit and gentle manners have never failed to charm his audiences, and whose private life has been singularly pure and unobtrusive, was good enough the ther day to talk for a little while about the finances of acting, and more especially about the earnings of those who have been the most fortunate. He was in many instances speaking by the card, and in all cases his calculations were based upon a long personal acquaintance and accurate knowledge of those whom he re

THE TWO WEALTHY JOSEPHS. "It will be as difficult to say, ex cathedra," he premised, "who is the very richest actor in America as it would be to tell who is the wealthiest man in the whole world. But this point I make, and it is worth considering -that all save one of our confessedly wealthy actors are men who make laughter for our audiences instead of tears. The comic players are almost invariably our prosperous ones. At any rate, you will find among them all the financial sinews of our profession. I don't know whether Joseph Jefferson is richer than Joseph Murphy, but I do know that Murphy is worth \$450,000 at the lowest calculation, and if any actor in America can show a larger

figure than that to his credit he will be the king pin of our rich Thespians.
"I doubt if Jefferson is quite so well fixed as Murphy. Not that he couldn't have been, by any means, but there is this vast difference between the pair—that Jefferson has been prodigal spender, after his fashion, and a luxurious liver, while Murphy has been exceedingly economical all the fifty-three years of his life. Jefferson has been something of a speculator; Murphy has never made a monetary hazard and probably never will make one. Jefferson has lived like a lord of the manor, with a Louisiana plantation and a New Jersey villa to eat up lots of his earnings year after year: Murphy has roughed it in summer: trout fishing is his chum and a bianket for his covering at night. He likes it and he surely is entitled to enjoy it as much as he desires. In winter time he travels comfortably but not luxuriously, and it is a famous fact among actors that Murphy's hotel expenses are paid from the sales of his

INVESTING PARNINGS

"Jefferson, I say, could have been the richer of the pair if he had bent his mind toward the accumulation of vast wealth, but he has never exhibited the slightest tendency in that direc-tion. He has been liberal to his actors, paying generous wages always; and the salary drawn from him by the late Florence of \$1.500 or more a week was the largest ever paid in America to any supporting actor. Besides, Jefferson has been charitable in an unostenta-

less rapidly, but he will leave his three sons enough to keep them in profitable leisure all their lives.

THE ONLY WEALTHY TRAGEDIAN.

"The American actor who has not grown rich in comedy is Edwin Booth. The tragedian's wealth is an unknown quality. He has probably never revealed the exact figures to any living person. He never talks of money to his intimates, and I doubt if he could tell you on the instant just how much he is worth, anyhow. But there are signs not easily misinterpreted which lead me to believe that he is not so rich which lead me to believe that he is not so rich as Murphy and probably not worth more than Jefferson. That is estimating Booth's fortune at about \$300,000. Shrewd lawyers have helped him to increase his holdings by judicious investments in real estate. He is an extensive dealer in first mortgages at 5 per cent and he is in several good paying dividend stocks, thanks to the tips of a Wall street intimate. But Booth cares little for riches, and, so long as he continues in his present apathetic mood, his fortune will increase comparatively slowly. The bulk of it will go to his married daughter, Mrs. Edwina Grossman of Boston—though, by the way, there are man of Boston—though, by the way, there are rumors that of late she and her moody father have had a serious falling out. The Players' Club, founded by Booth at an expense of \$100,000, and the Actors' Fund Orphanage will undoubtedly receive handsome bequests when Booth passes away. Booth passes away. THE LIST OF SUCCESSFUL THESPIANS.

"Stuart Robson, 'Billy' Crane, Neil Burgess, Billy' Hoey, 'Charley' Evans, 'Nat' Goodwin, Sol Smith Russell, Edward Harrigan, 'Den' Thompson, Oliver Byron, Jas. H. Wallack and Richard Mansfield make up a rather diverse group of actors who are well fixed. All of them, unless it be Mansfield, are worth \$100,000 blindness and there is no guide to steer by. Days of agony on short allowance of water, then madness and finally—

THE SLIGHT REWARD.

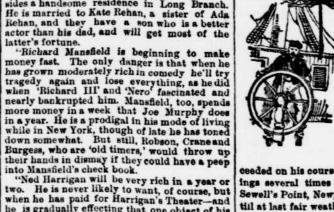
But why pursue the horror further. No one who has never sailed upon those wind-swept seas nor stared into those frightful fogs can realize the risks which are taken every day of their lives by these hunters or understand, in view of the small reward they receive, why they pursue such an occupation. The gunner is paid for the skins he gets from \$2.50 to \$5 apiece, according to size and quality. The boat Boston, will not be forgotten, though she took

"Billy Crane is worth as much as, if not more, than his ex-partner. But Crano has a penchant for Wall street, and I hear he has more than once scorched his fingers down there. Besides, he hasn't made money quite so rapidly since 'The Senator' lost its first great magnetism, and his frequent tests of new plays of late have been rather expensive. Crane lives inexpensively while on the road, but in summer he likes yachting, and yachting costs money. These is only Mrs. Crane to spend this jolly comedian's money after he is gone.

tined to become richer still, if their health favors them and the public stick to them. Both are real estate investors to a moderate extent.

"Roland Reed has made \$150,000 in the past half dozen years."He isn't married, he believes in New York real estate and he behaves himself. Therefore he'll be rich yet one of these days, for he is young and has that advantage over Crane, Robson and Burgess. Sol Smith Russell is well to do just now, because land is booming in the west and Russell is a landowner there. His yearly profits have always been handsome, and, save during one season, when he lost \$25,000 on one of Dion Boucicault's plays, Russell has never had a drawback since 1880.

"Oliver Byron is easily worth \$150.000, most of it made 'Across the Continent,' which was positively one of the worst plays ever acted on the stage. But Byron's red shirt and vocifer ous heroics did part of the business, and his fight with Indians to save the Union Pacific train accomplished the rest. Byron owns be-sides a handsome residence in Long Branch. He is married to Kate Rehan, a sister of Ada



GASTRONOMICS AND STATESMANSHIP. In this connection I am reminded of an ex-The Relation of a Man's Food to His Useful-

DIET OF SOME OF THE GENTLEMEN WHO MAKE THE LAWS-IF THEIR DIGESTION IS GOOD ALL RIGHT-IF THEY ARE DYSPEPTIC BAD LAWS RESULT-HOW TO MAKE THEM STATESMEN. The study of the relations of a bill of fare to statesmanship is a thing that is entirely too He directed the foreha

much neglected. The people of this great food-producing country do not full appreciate the importance of this matter, and scientists have too long neglected it. The peanut policy which is sometimes used with relation to statesmanship does not refer to the eatable quality of the nut, but rather to its

Rehan, and they have a son who is a better actor than his dad, and will get most of the

ie is gradually effecting that one object of his

abors -he'll have an income of about \$40,000

assured him for the rest of his life, and that

come will represent a pretty solid invest-

"J. H. Wallack, whom I have named in this

RICH ACTRESSES.

"The rich actresses in America are Lotta,

Fanny Davenport, Maggie Mitchell, Clara

Morris, Annie Pixley and Mrs. John Drew.

ably increased Lotta Crabtree's fortune, which

agers and three of them have been divorced

prior to their last marriage. Mrs. Drew's for

tune is the result of years of severe and patient industry, alike as actress and manageress."

ness as a Legislator.

think is not a cent less than \$400,000.

size. The question of gastronomics is not associated with the result of a vote on silver or the tariff, and the association between the quality of a dinner and that of a speech is not closely drawn. Now, there are johnny-cake statesmen, milk-and-pie statesmen, raw-oyster statesmen, codfish statesmen (not relating to their aristocracy), statesmen who draw their inspiration from corn beef and cabbage and champagne and terrapin statesmen, not to mention the many others that might be named by carefully following out the bill of fare. THOSE OF LEAST SERVICE TO THE COUNTRY.

Of all these, the ones less apt to be of service to their country, liable to be defective in reasoning, undiplomatic in method and lacking in wisdom as to policy, are the milk and pie statesmen and the terrapin and champagne states-men. Both suffer from indigestion, and the one is irritable, while the other is flighty and nattentive. It is a matter of great importance that the machinery of the mighty brains which run this government in divers and uncertain ways should be properly supplied with motive power so as to be quick of motion.

The lobbyists about Congress have discov-

ered long since that one way of affecting a statesman's judgment was through his stomach, but they have failed to discover why it is that upon practical test this method often fails to produce the desired result. The trout le is that their menus are not usually well selected and they often find that the morning after a big linner they have to deal with a very irritable nan with indigestion.

GASTRONOMICS AND STATESMANSHIP It can be very easily shown, by careful examination and comparison, that most of the had laws on the statute books are traceable directly to the manner of meat the statesmen fed upon

to the manner of meat the statesmen fed upon who passed them.

During the last Congress Tom Reed managed to keep his end very well up, and always to keep his brains sufficiently supplied with phosphorus on a midday repast of half a dozen raw oysters and a bottle of beer. Hoe cake and hominy would probably have kept his digestive organs in as good condition and with more economical results. The oyster, while very digestible in a statesman's stomach, is a luxurious creature, and as a diet is not calculated to inspire that sentiment of economy which comes from a diet of johnny cake, such as Mr. Holman is fond of.

This whole matter has been talked over with

Murray, the great authority on cookery, who has been placed in charge of the House restaurant, and who expects to make a great statesman of every man in Congress before he gets through with him. HOW TO MAKE STATESMEN.

"Why, pshaw!" he said, "there is no reason in the world why every man in Congress should not be a good deal of a statesman. The chief element is that of eating. On a proper diet a man may develop to the fullest extent his mental faculties and unless he does observe the proper rules his career will be short and not brilliant. If I could have my way about it I would make this Congress worthy of record. It is a mistaken idea that men engaged in brainy work must eat fish and other phosphorescent food. It is not phosphorus they want; it is digestion. A Con-gress suffering from indigestion will make the worst body of legislators on earth. Proper food worst body of legislators on earth. Proper food will make a man patriotic, sagacious, wise and even cloquent. All the loftier things in a great man are subject to the influence of the stomach. Heavy foods that lie like lead, depress the brain, make a man stupid and incapable of work. Too rich foods, however delicious they may be, give a statesman indigestion, make him irritable, and result in discord and squabbling and poor legislation. By a careful selection of food, if they will take good advice, I could cultivate a simple statesman who would be an honor to the country, and one of the best things in this world to develop a man's mental capacity on are good, tender, rare roast beef, Boston baked are good, tender, rare roast beef, Boston baked

INTIMATIONS OF GREATNESS. It is evident that this Congress has decided to be great. One by one the New England Yankees have broken themselves from pie and gone back to Boston baked beans, a luxury they have heretofore been unable to get only at home. It is commonly known that Boston men are greater at home than elsewhere. This will no longer be true, for the brain-producing bean is now cooked in the very Capitol where they legislate. The bean bakes down stairs and the Boston brain bubbles and flashes on the floor shore.

the case of Lawrence N. Cox, arrested under a was heard under writ of habeas corpus, Mr. Mills Dean appearing for the petitioner and Mr. H. E. Davis for the state. The chief justice dismissed the writ and under the requisition directed the rendition of



taking up the incidents that occurred just following the difficulty he out from Richmond

other vessels beside his-making preparations anchor, but before they had proceeded far it became apparent that they must submit to a trying ordeal. The captain continued: We found that we would have to encounter a misgivings on our part. You see, in the days of yore the south, while owning their slaves. Lotta is the shining star in this galaxy. Her mother, Mrs. John Ashworth Crabtree, looks after the little scubrette's purse, and the strings have always been held tight, you may be as-sured. Iteal estate investments have considerwere not by any means in quiet enjoyment of their property. They not only had to contend with the inclinations of the slaves to free themselves, but also with the unscrupulousness of some persons who were aiding them to secure their escape. Hence, in the course of events—as a means of better security and protection It may be more. Maggie Mitchell is worth at least \$250,000 and Clara Morris and Fanny Davenport are probably good for \$200,000 each. Annie Pixley's wealth is represented at about the same figure. All four stars have their husbands as their managers and three of them have been diverged. against this contraband traffic—the south enacted what was generally termed a "search law."

This simply meant that all vessels leaving a southern port, bound north, should be thoroughly searched, and for each runaway found boat, and from the lee of our stranded vessel cut loose just as a huge sea picked up boat and all and leaded we high architecture. on board the guilty party or parties were to a term of seven years' imprisonment, and in some cases the penalty was no less than imprisonment of captain and crew and confisca HOW HIS PATHER GOT CAUGHT.

> perience of my father, happening many years ago. He had loaded a cargo in Richmond, Va., the usual care being taken as to "stow aways." The hatches were closed, decks cleared and the vessel started down the river. In "Trent's Reach," not many miles below the city, the light wind or change of tide neces-sitated anchoring the vessel. While walking the deck and hearing a rather singular noise, father exclaimed to his mate: "I hear a noise

below decks. I believe we have a runaway on opened. No sooner was it off, and before one could realize the situation, out jumped a "con-traband," and over the vessel's rail into the river he plunged.
Discovering that there were others on board the hatches were put in place, and, with all possible dispatch, my father left his vessel in charge of the mate and repaired to Richmond,

The authorities sent a "tug" and had the vessel towed back to the city, and, after a thorough search, some three or four negroes were brought to light, their tan-colored faces and wearing apparel being additionally beautified by their floundering in the cargo of "bituminous," after which the hold was thoroughly fumigated.

Spenty announce that they intend to vote for birm if he is nominated.

When Samuel J. Tilden came so near carrying Ohio in 1876 there was no such factional fight in the republican ranks in this state as That there had been "contrabands" on board there is now. In fact, there never was such a my father's vessel was a settled question. The next thing was to prove how they came there there is today. Since the senatorial election and to establish the innocence of captain and the lines dividing the Sherman and Foraker crew, which was no easy matter to do at the best. Fortunately, after a trying ordeal and breach between these two factions has been detention of vessel and crew, they were finally growing constantly wider.

break of the war, which, precipitating the bar-riers to a certain extent, thereby opened many SEARCHING HIS OWN SHIP.

The salutation was: "Hello, old captain, you are here again. Guess you had better stay this time, as you will hardly get into these waters again. I would just like to find about a dozen niggers on board this time, as I will not get another chance at you soon."

I replied with the question: "Why do you make me such a wish?"

akerism and wipe it out of existence. Never before in the history of the state has an exgovernor tried to hang on to political patron-"Oh, I thought you might as well as not stay now that you are here. "By the way," said he, "captain, have you heard the news?"

"What news?" I asked. "Why! I tell you things are getting lively. The Massachusetts troops, on the way to Washington, were attacked in Baltimore and badly cut up. So by the time you get home you will want to come down and help to whip us 'rebs.'

wont you?"

While all this apparent jesting was in progress the search was being made in every nook and corner for the "contraband" that, luckily for us, was not there. This search resulted in our obtaining a clean bill, which, however, called for a fee of \$10, the imposition of which was always a source of much annoyance to sailing masters, and, unjust as it doubtless was, was always reluctantly paid.

"Well, as we cannot find a coon on board I guess we will have to let you go," said the searcher. "Good-bye, old fellow. If I don't see you that other time I will meet you down

see you that other time I will meet you down I told him I would certainly be around and

take particular pains to single him out as a 'Twas then up helm, and, full sail set, we were soon on our journey seaward.

Indignation? don't talk. We had taken our several doses of the same medicine before like men, and this last send-off made us even more enthusiastic than ever—why, we just felt as though we could wipe out the confederacy in short order.

short order.

In due time we reached New York to find the wood market glutted and things generally de-pressed, save that "war cry" matters were at fever heat.

After some consultation with my consignees

as to the disposition of my cargo I told them that I would leave the same in charge of them and my mate, as I had contemplated a run over to Philadelphia (my home). "What!" I was seked. "Captain, you're not

"What!" I was asked. "Captain, you're not going to enlist, are you?"

Having given my mate a line of general instructions I took the train for home. Upon arrival there I found things booming The boys were all being drilled, and as my enthusiasm had been thoroughly aroused it is needless to add that I was along with them and going for a soldief. Our company was in fair condition and about to be sworn in and equipped when a tolegram from my consignees summoned me to New York. There I found that my mate had gone on a glorious spree. It being essential that the vessel should receive prompt attention in order to dispose of the prompt attention in order to dispose of the cargo I had no other alternative than to assume my former station and don my ac-THE WRECE OF THE JANE.

Another story the captain told, not relating to the war, but of the wreck of the Jane, of We had been harbored, or rather pe We had been harbored, or rather partially sheltered, in what is commonly termed "a one-sided harbor" for several days, the wind baffling and varying from "calm to gale," till finally seeming signs of clearing weather appeared with a moderate westerly wind. The unrest incident to the storm-stayed mariner became apparent, as was manifested on board several of our accompanying fleet at anchor. Here and there the head of a "skipper" could be seen peeping out of the companionway or

we were seeking. But nothing save a huge object of darkness, looming up just under our lee, could be seen. In an instant I shouted, "Let her luff," but, alas, too late. An instant later and the crash came. We struck head on the rugged ice breaker. Our vessel bilged and beat on the reef, while vessel cut loose just as a huge sea picked up boat and all and landed us high on the icecovered rocks. Making our way to the light house we reached there almost perished, long OHIO MAY BE DOUBTFUL Anti-Free Silver Men.

This Is the Opinion of the Cleveland and scial Correspondence of The Evening Star. COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 31.-If the demo

must lead one to this conclusion. In 1876
Samuei J. Tilden came within 7,566 votes of
carrying this republican state, and Mr. Cleveland is a great deal more popular in Ohio than
Tilden was. With the business men particularly Mr. Cleveland is very strong. His
courageous stand upon the silver question has
made for him friends everywhere, and one constantly meets well-known republicans who
openly announce that they intend to vote for openly announce that they intend to vote for

ventions and making the state convention at Cleveland a solid Sherman organization, with avenues of escape to fugitive slaves, can be formed. I ask, is it to be wondered at that (as the search officer planted his foot on the deck of my vessel) I should feel just a trifle disconcerted?

Cieveland a solid Sherman organization, with the avowed object of utterly annihilating Forakerism. The Cincinnati Times-Slar of Saturday, a recognized Sherman organ, contains an editorial which, it is claimed, outlines this policy. It says: this policy. It says:
"The action of the state committee vesterday in defeating Gov. McKinley for the temporary

chairmanship of the state convention shows the bitterness and desperation of the Foraker contingent in Ohio politics. * * . It is about time for the republicans of the general assembly, and of the state to combine against Forage in such an audacious and unseemly manner It is to be hoped that the republicans of the state will speak in no uncertain sound at the

the democratic primaries than were polled in the republican primaries, although the city has a majority of republican voters. There is little doubt that the democrats will carry this city at

the coming election, and the municipal elec-tions throughout the state will show great democratic gains, all due to the apathy among the republicans, the result of the Foraker-Sherman The Foraker men are trying to blame the de feat of Gov. McKinley upon the Sherman re-publicans, and do it in this way: They claim that they understood it was to be a square fight

member of the committee in regard to selecting the governor for temporary chairman, and
with the exception of one member, Mr. Cappeller of Mansfield, they all signified their willingness to support the governor. It seemed so
plain that the governor was the general choice
that Mr. Hahn authorized the statement to be
sent out early in the evening that he would be THE HILL MOVEMENT GOING TO PIECES.

The Hill movement here seems to have well nigh gone to pieces. With the exception of ex-

Smoker's Nose knows when it is pleased. It is also pleased with the fragrant and persons Blackwell's **Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco** Which has been for more than a quarter of a century the desire and delight of comfort lovers everywhere. It strikes the taste of many fastidious smokers. Try it. Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., DURHAM, N. C.

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BOME Today we are belling quantities of goods to people who could pay cash for them it necessary; but they prefer to avail themselves of our Credit System because it is an accommodation. They LEARNING believe it is easier to pay \$100 in ten

we would be glad to have you visit us and tell us what you think of our stock, our prices and our manner of doing business. We carry just as large and writines. We carry just as large and washington—but we don't sell cheap Mattime. The prices range from 25c. to 50c. per yard, made and isid on your floor free of extra cost. We sell R. ARINGER A SON'S REFRIGERA.

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memory, shyness, inability to concentrate the mind, want of confidence and feel unfit for business, society or to marry. Dr. Carleton is positively the only advertising su ecognized scientific and curative principles. ailments and all acute or chronic diseases within the range of my specialty of GENITO-SURGERY treated with the skill and success born of experience and an arpestness of desire to benefit my patients. Privace sultation free; also my new treatise, Unmasked," free at office or by mail.

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arising from early indis-retion or excess, drops and
all nervous diseases, disease of the skin, &c. unla-lin* T HAS NEVER BEEN CONTRADICTED THAT Dr. BROTHERS is the oldest estabushed advertising ladies' physican to the city. Dr. BROTHERS, DO: B st. a. w. Forty-five years' experience. min-in-M ANHOOD RESTORED BY USING A BOTTLE of two of Dr. BROTHERS inviscorating cordial. Will cure any case of nervous debutty. BOG B st. a.w. mh15-lm

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paid for the skins he gets from \$2.50 to \$5
apiece, according to size and quality. The boat
puller is paid from 40 cents to \$1 a skin, though
sometimes he works for \$30 a month. Ten
skins make a very big day's catch, and to get
so many the hunter will usually expend from
150 to 200 cartridges. That would signify about
\$40 for the hunter, whose labor is highly
skilled, and \$4 for the puller. The owner of
the vessel provides ammunition. Indians have
their own spears and canoes. They get the
same prices for skins as the white men, but do
not secure so many.

When the skins have been fetched aboard
they are rubbed with plenty of salt to preserve
to the skins have been fetched aboard
they are rubbed with plenty of salt to preserve

and his daughter, Mrs. Alecia Crehore of
Boston, will not be forgotien, though she took
her frisky papa's second marriage bitterly to
heart, so 'twas said at the time.

"Billy Crane is worth as much as, if not
more, than his ex-partner. But Crane has a
more than once scorched his fingers down
there. Besides, he hasn't made money quite
so rapidly since 'The Senator' lost its first
great magnetism, and his frequent etok
continued. which he was the mate. He said:

THE SLAVE CATCHERS

How They Searched Vessels Going

From the South.

THE CAPTAIN'S EXPERIENCE,
Also Tells of the Wreck of the Vessel

Jane.

Importing a "I wonder," temarked our captain, "why they don't get under way."

Said I: "Perhaps they are like the captain that father told us about, who was always among the last of the fleet to get under way. When asked, "Captain, are you going to try it? the invariable answer would be, "I guess I will hang on awhile and see if the wind is going to stand." Ours was not a fair wind, rather a slant, in fact quite a close haul for those of the fleet bound northward. By this time we were well nigh across the "capea." I saw that our skipper was somewhat restless, and I must say I felt a little uneasy myself, especially when he remarked, "I think we have missed it."

The wind kept heading us off and brisking up rapidly till we were trimmed close aft. The easterly roll heaving in soon settled the question beyond doubt that there was bad weather offshore. The bank to the east that we had been eyeing now began to define its meaning. No time was to be lost. Our topsails and the been eyeing now began to define its meaning. No time was to be lost. Our topsails and the been eyeing now began to define its meaning. No time was to be lost. Our topsails and the been eyeing now began to define its meaning. No time was to be lost. Our topsails and the been eyeing now began to define its meaning. No time was to be lost. Our topsails and the been eyeing now began to define its meaning. No time was to be lost. Our topsails and the been eyeing now began to define its meaning. No time was to be lost. Our topsails and the been eyeing now began to define its meaning. No time was to be lost. Our topsails and the been eyeing now began to define its meaning. No time was to be lost. Our topsails and the been eyeing now began to define the mainsail was close-reefed and bonnet taken out of jib.

BAD WEATHER AND POUNDING THE ROCKS.

BAD WEATHER AND POUNDING THE ROCKS.

Even under this canvas the Jane was making

bad weather of it. We were by this time about had in getting his ship fifteen miles south of Abescom. Dark and stormy, with a northeast gale square in our just at the breaking out teeth to beat to windward, our course to Sandy of the war. After he thought he had been do. Too close to the coast to lie to with safety, thought he had been on our starboard tack we were being was freed from further and aft. The only alternative was to keep her molestation through off and run before it, with the chances of reachmolestation through
the intervention of, exGov. Wise he proceeded on his course, but he changed his moorings several times between Craney Island,
Sewell's Point, Newport News and the "Roads,"
till at last fair weather appeared, and soon the
weather-bound fleet—for there were several
other vessels beside his—making preparations other vessels beside his—making preparations for an outing. One after another weighed anchor, but before they had proceeded far it became apparent that they must submit to a trying ordeal. The captain continued: We found that we would have to encounter a well-equipped and terrifying looking craft, in those days commonly called "negro catchers." Finally our turn came, as the blank shot across our bows from our challenger soon indicated. Rounding to our vessel we were boarded by the search officer and his attendants, with no little misgivings on our part. You see, in the days of yore the court while the search officer and his attendants, their days of yore the court while the search officer on the wheel and ascended the main rigging in eager watch-fulness some light to discern or object to obfulness some light to discern or object to observe to guide our entrance into the harbor

> ere daylight dawned. Nothing save a few plintered spars and tangled rigging was left of our craft Jane, while the crew to a man was minus all save just what we stood in as our vessel went from under our feet.

crats nominate Mr. Cleveland for the presidency and do not commit themselves to free silver coinage Ohio will be a doubtful state in the presidential election this year. That may seem astounding to people in the east, but a careful review of the situation here

here Friday night has made the friends of Gov. McKinley furious, and they are vowing ven-geance. The Sherman men have already in-

tate will speak in no uncertain coming state convention."

This editorial is printed under the heading, "Make an End of Forakerism."

The \$6,000,000 Cincinnati water works bill is no doubt killed by the factional fight, as well as the convention of the convention to reorganize the the legislation now pending to reorganize the city of Columbus. Similar measures for cities in various parts of the state having failed to pass, the active working republicans who would have secured offices by them are disgusted and will refuse to take any active part in the coming spring municipal elections. This state of affairs is indicated in the primary elections of the two parties in this city last week. More than double the number of votes were cast at the demonstrate primaries than were really at the demonstrate of the second security of the second second security of the second second second second security of the second se

that they understood it was to be a square fight over the convention chairmanship between Foraker and Sherman men in the committee; that Speaker Laylin was to be the Sherman candidate and Mr. Griffin was their candidate. Each Foraker man pledged himself to vote for Mr. Griffin. They were surprised when the name of Gov. McKinley was announced by the Sherman men. Their menhad already pledged themselves to vote for Mr. Griffin and could not refuse to do so. It should be understood not refuse to do so. It should be understood that since Mr. Blaine withdrew from the presi-dential race the Forsker men in Ohio have taken up Gov. McKinley as their presidential candidate.

ever, with the statement that Executive Chair-man Hahn personally consulted each Foraker member of the committee in regard to select-

nigh gone to pieces. With the exception of exCongressman Converse, Hon. T. E. Powell, J.
D. Sullivan and John M. Pugh, no democrats
of prominence connected themselves with it.
Their following was made up in general of
questionable democrats, who were recognized
as being spoilsmen.

The democracy of Ohio is certainly as solid
for Cleveland and the single issue of the tariff
as is Indians, whose voice was heard last week.
The action of certain Ohio democratic Congressmen in voting for free silver has called
out a great deal of opposition. Congressman
Dungan receives the brunt of this. He was a
member of the committee on resolutions in the
state convention at Cleveland last year, and was
mainly instrumental in securing the insertion